

Wichita Daily Eagle

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Albert H. Burton, Sheriff, Shawnee county.
 Ignace L. Humphrey, Lieutenant Governor, Sedgewick county.
 A. J. Pitt, Secretary of State, Sedgewick county.
 William Higgins, Treasurer, Shawnee county.
 E. G. Stover, Attorney General, Republic county.
 L. R. Kelley, State Superintendent, Lyon county.
 George W. Williams, State Auditor, Sedgewick county.
 C. M. Bovey, State Architect, Thomas county.

FOR CONGRESS.

JAMES H. HOLLOWELL, 1st District, Congress.
 JAMES H. HOLLOWELL, 2nd District, Congress.

For the State Legislature.

Ed. Dietrich—George L. Douglas.
 Ed. Dietrich—George L. Douglas.
 Ed. Dietrich—George L. Douglas.

County Officers.

Probate Judge—W. F. Barker.
 County Attorney—W. F. Barker.
 Sheriff—Albert H. Burton.
 Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. S. Penn.
 Commissioner of Public Lands—H. J. Smith.

COOL HOLLOWELL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. J. R. Hollowell, Republican candidate for congress, will address the voters of the Seventh district at the places and dates following:

Atchison	Nov. 10	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 11	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 12	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 13	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 14	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 15	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 16	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 17	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 18	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 19	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 20	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 21	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 22	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 23	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 24	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 25	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 26	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 27	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 28	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 29	At 8 P. M.
Atchison	Nov. 30	At 8 P. M.

The available balance now in the treasury is \$61,045,676.

Why not take Phineas T. Barnum in as a partner in this world's fair business, and make it the greatest show on earth at once?

Two wrongs don't make a right. The marriage of cowards at the New California penal colony, as a means of reformation, is pronounced a failure.

The mayor of Keyersville, Mo., recently fined himself for violating a city ordinance. It was during the campaign and he was a candidate for re-election.

Secretary Rusk is said to feel highly encouraged at the present state of his efforts to remove restrictions imposed by foreign countries, notably England, upon American cattle. That is in the line of reciprocity, which seems to be the proper thing by common consent.

General Butler owns the Craig ranch, below Pueblo, consisting of 100,000 acres. He is also the owner of three-fourths of a 600,000-acre ranch in New Mexico. The hero of Dutch Gap has been accused of wanting the earth and it looks like he would possess a considerable portion of it if he lives a few years longer.

The Troy Chief says that whatever bad laws Kansas has had for the last thirty years, the farmers are responsible for. Perhaps the farmers realize this, which may account for their anxiety to get in position to remedy the evils—upon the principle that the person who commits an error is the proper one to correct it.

That Atchison-Colo. Midland deal, it seems to be a good one. It is reported that the transfer of the Colorado Midland to the Atchison will take place about November 1. Official announcement is delayed, owing to the absence of a number of directors. The stock was sold at \$50, the payment for which is made part in cash and part in Atchison securities.

It is said that cattle were never so plentiful as at the present time. Upon the theory of overproduction that condition would account for the low prices now prevailing. We have an idea that inadequacy in the volume of currency in circulation has as much to do with it. Double the amount of money in circulation and the prices of all commodities would be advanced 25 to 50 per cent.

The manner in which the Democratic journals are talking about the election in McKinley's district in Ohio, indicates that they are holding. They assert that the whole federal power is to be turned loose there, and that any price demanded will be paid for votes. This is a half admission that members of their own party are on the market. But it would have been no news if they had made the full, open admission: everybody knows it.

It has been argued that the public schools are a failure, so far as they lessen crime, because, in given states, 70 per cent of the criminals are able to read and write. Professor W. T. Harris of Washington answers this by showing that in these states the proportion of illiterate population is only as to three in 100, so that in every 1,000 who cannot read and write there are eight times as many criminals as in every 1,000 who can read and write.

In Georgia, recently, a young man thinking that he detected a quiver in the eye of his father, who, to all appearances, had just died, asked him if he wanted water, when the "corpse" nodded his head and was afterward restored to consciousness. Fortunately in this case the young man's suspicions were correct, and his question sufficed to evoke a sign of life. In Kentucky an indication that the deceased wanted water would be taken as a sure sign of death, "and after death."

Look here, people. When speakers or newspaper men tell you that the McKinley bill is going to greatly increase the prices of certain goods, and undertake to prove it from the advertisements of city merchants, who call upon the people to hurry in and buy goods before the increase under the McKinley bill sets in, remind them that it is simply a trick of the merchants, who want to frighten the people into rushing in and buying their old stocks of goods. It is simply a confidence game on the part of the merchants who so advertise.—Troy Chief.

There is unquestionably a good deal of truth in the foregoing, as far as it applies to prospective prices; in a word it may be said to be one of the "tricks of trade." But how does the Chief account for the advance in prices that has actually taken place, if the new tariff bill didn't do it. The Eagle would be glad to know that such had not been the case, but it doesn't.

A SHORTSIGHTED EXPEDIENT.

Mr. Plumb's allusion to the so-called People's movement, in his speech Thursday night, were most happy and pertinent. Nobody, said he, questions the right of any man or number of men to withdraw from either of the old parties and to band themselves together for political or any other legitimate purpose; it is not a question of personal right, but one of political wisdom and expediency. One of the two great political parties must and will control the government for many years to come, and whatever of legislation the country has will come through the one that is placed in control by a majority of the voters of the country. Any reasonable demands, therefore that any considerable number of the people may make upon the government will be heard and granted by the controlling party as far as it can, consistent with the best interests of the whole. In view of these facts and conditions any and every effort made to accomplish a desired end through outside influences and third party movements, tends to a can only tend to defeat the very thing desired to be accomplished. If a reasonable demand is made upon the party in control and it is refused, the people have it in their power to turn that party out and place the other in its stead. There is no danger that the demands of the people, the majority, will not thus prevail. Any other line of policy is shortsighted and suicidal.

A THOUSAND YEARS SUPPLY.

A lumber pile made of boards, each 100 feet long and 8 feet in width, would be an unprecedented sight in this country, but a gentleman recently returned from a visit to the coast of the North Pacific ocean, says that piles of timber such as that are common at the mills on Puget Sound. "Boards 100 feet long and 6 feet wide, without a knot in them," he says, "are common cuts from the gigantic fir trees of the Puget Sound forests. These trees grow to the enormous height of 250 feet and the forests are so vast that although the saw-mills have been ripping 500,000,000 feet of lumber out of them every year for ten years, the spaces made by these tremendous incursions seem no more than garden patches.

Puget Sound has 1,800 miles of shore line, and all along this line and extending thence on both sides miles farther than the eye can see is one vast and almost unbroken forest of these enormous trees. There is nothing like it anywhere else on the Pacific coast. An official estimate places the amount of standing timber in that area at 500,000,000,000 feet, or a thousand years' supply; even at the enormous rate the timber is now being felled and saved. The timber belt covers 20,000,000 acres of Washington, an area equal to the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The markets for the Puget Sound lumber are entirely foreign, being in South America, Australia, Central America and the Pacific ocean islands.

HOW IT BENEFITS KANSAS.

The McKinley bill is making some trouble down east with the Canadian horse trade, and the New England importers are making a great complaint. The Hartford Times (Democratic) discusses the matter thoroughly, and it is very suggestive to the western farmers who have horses to sell. We quote:

"The old tariff was 20 per cent on what each horse cost in Canada. For instance a horse sold by the Canadian dealer for \$50 represented \$75 after the duty was paid—\$100 horse, \$125. Let us see what the McKinley bill does. The duty is \$30 on a Canadian horse, less than \$150 in Canada, but 30 per cent on all coming more than \$25. We have endeavored to show here the effect on horses generally bought for farm work, the cheaper grades up to the better kind.

The Atlantic Reformer tells how this will work. A car load of horses can be shipped from Atlantic to Hartford for about \$10 per head. Hence the owner of a Kansas horse can get his horse to the New England market with \$20 per head advantage over the Canadian competitor. Just as good horses can be raised in Kansas as in Canada, and with much less expense. Last year there were over 750,000 horses in Kansas. Probably 100,000 of these are for sale, and most of them would be suitable for the eastern market. Three or four car loads were shipped from Dickinson county to New England during the past year by O. L. Thayer, of Chapman. He found a ready sale for them, and found no difficulty in competing with Canadian importations. If the complaints of those Democratic papers are true, it will doubtless induce many of our buyers to send their horses to New England.

It is shown by the foregoing that while Kansas is made to suffer the imposition of higher prices for many of the articles we have to buy, we get it back in the increase in price of what we have to sell. If, therefore, this increase in price will around can but have the effect to stimulate business all around, as it is hoped it will, nobody will have any room to kick.

Senator Plumb's reference to the district and county campaigns and especially to the personnel of the candidates of the Republican party for congress and the state legislature, were enthusiastically applauded, which shows the estimate in which these gentlemen, the choice of the Republican party of the county and district are held by the people. No stronger augury of success could be had.

The impracticables, somehow or other, don't do together this year. The municipal civil service reform means that the official patronage of the administration shall be reduced by the application of the civil service law to all appointive offices, while the people's parties insist with equal earnestness that the government patronage shall be extended, through the control and operation of railroads, telegraph, money-lending and what not.

"For the first time in sixty years, it is well to reflect," says the Globe-Democrat, "nearly one-half of our imports are free from duty. That is to say, the new tariff law places more articles on the free list than any other one that has ever been enacted." This is indisputably true, and it would seem to be a long stride in the

direction of free trade if it were not for the fact that what was taken off of the large number of articles, with perhaps one or two exceptions, was added to the other half and their cost to the consumer thus increased correspondingly. However, if this last feature shall have the effect of stimulating the production in this country of the articles thus protected, the price to the consumer, the while enlarging the field for the employment of labor, the end of public desire will be attained.

The New York court of appeals has ordered a new trial in a certain case because the jurors confessed to having read the newspapers and formed some views about the merit of the controversy. They said they could lay aside their impressions and be governed by the evidence solely but the court regarded this as out of the question. Hereafter the bulwark of the jury system in New York will be the man who can't read. Ignorance will be bliss at \$2 a day.

That was a great speech—a masterly effort—of Senator Plumb's in this city Thursday night. He discussed the economic questions in a clear, forceful and statesmanlike manner, and it is needless to say carried conviction to the minds of all the vast audience who heard him. His speech confirmed the high estimate placed upon him by a loyal and enthusiastic constituency. Such speeches in Kansas at this time cannot but have telling effect upon the people in favor of the Republican party.

Jerry Simpson is reported as saying that he is "anxious to meet Plumb on the stump and show him up." If the campaign were to continue a month longer, Jerry would be very generally regarded as an idiot.—Lawrence Journal.

If Jerry said, really said, what is credited to him, he was posing, just posing. He had a chance to meet the senator Thursday night—they were both in this city and both made speeches, though in different places. It is the very least of Jerry's intentions to come in striking distance of Senator Plumb, if he knows it, though it is altogether likely that he will tell it, at other places, that he met Plumb in Wichita and discussed the issues with him.

THAT KINGMAN INCIDENT.

From the Leader-Courier.

In last Sunday's EAGLE appeared a special dispatch from this place stating that when Jerry Simpson arrived in town he was met at the depot by one Robert Bales, a notorious jointer of this place. Since that time, without any reason for it whatsoever, some of the community leaders have taken pains to circulate the report that the editor of this paper had been duped by a "jointer" and that the dispatch was a "hoax." We neither sent the dispatch, nor do we know who did, and the one who started the report, as well as those who repeat it, lie most wilfully.

But this report naturally led us to inquire into the facts, which we find to be these: Jerry Simpson arrived in town, as reported, on the morning of the 19th inst. He was met at the depot and walked up street with him. Whether they were the committee appointed to receive, we know not, but they were there and accompanied him from the depot. Although we had nothing whatever to do with the dispatch, investigation proves it to be nearly true to justify any decided kick about it.

ST. LOUIS TO FRISCO DIRECT.

From the Globe-Democrat.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company makes the claim announced recently in the Globe-Democrat that the Atlantic and Pacific land grant was not legally forfeited, and that the company will make the effort to have the award restored. Since the Atchison, by the purchase of the Missouri and San Francisco line, secured absolute control of the Atlantic and Pacific, it has been determined to complete the construction of the latter. The complete line the lap between San Francisco and New York, a distance of about 450 miles, now being constructed, and the Pacific coast, and it is also intended to extend the line from Mojave to San Francisco. The land grant was originally 12,800 acres of public lands per mile of road of road construction, and 25,600 acres per mile built in the territories. By an act of congress passed July 6, 1890, the grant, in so far as it applied to incomplete mileage, was declared forfeited to the government by the failure of the railroad company to complete its route.

Skilled attorneys have been engaged in examining the case, however, and give it as their opinion that the government could not reclaim the land-grant applying to the uncompleted lines forfeited because of conditions precedent to the construction of the road. The act making the grant states that the president of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed on each side of the line for two miles as far as may be required by the construction of the road. It also provides that the government shall extinguish the Indian title preparatory to the railroad's being constructed. As a matter of fact, it is claimed that the Indian title to the lines, where no line has yet been constructed, has not yet been extinguished, and only a portion of the surveys have been made. Now that the line is to be completed, the company proposes to see if it has any chance of securing the uncompleted portions of the grant, amounting to something over 20,000,000 acres.

In addition to making preparation to complete the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Atchison has in hand plans for the construction of a number of new lines, perhaps the most important of which is an extension of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway from San Antonio, Tex., to El Paso, where connection will be made with the Mexican Central system. These extensions will also give the Santa Fe a short line from the Gulf to San Francisco, securing for it a share of the ocean business. Another extension under consideration is the construction of 20 miles from Springfield, Mo., to the Frisco, to Memphis, Tenn., giving the Santa Fe an outlet to Charleston and other seaports. Some work on the extensions outlined above is being done, but active operations are expected to commence, as soon as the worst part of the winter is over, while in the more favorable climate some work may be done this winter.

Plunging on the Fagots.

From the Topeka Capital.

Don Anthony fills his paper with continued abuse of Governor Humphrey. As the new board of commissioners are Probationists and will enforce the law in Lawrence, they ought to have Don Anthony's cordial support if he is sincere in his denunciation of the saloons and joints—the trouble is that he is not sincere on this subject and unless he can ride the board he will abuse it. He has but one consistent line of action, one motto and that is "rule or ruin."

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

There is going to be a blockade on the Salt River in a few days.

A Kansas museum is going to exhibit "White's" record in the case of the horror.

If Demosthenes lived in Kansas he would probably go into the public business on a large scale.

The New York World likes Mrs. Mary Lease, but not enough to interview her in twenty-nine different attitudes.

The political situation in Kansas looks very much like the leaders had succeeded in making chaos out of confusion.

Several of the smaller Kansas weeklies are still undecided as to whether Ingalls or Harrison drew the big crowd at Topeka.

It is something of a wonder that old man Rice doesn't censure Senator Ingalls on the principle that "the good die young."

The Democratic orators are having a great deal of trouble with the "little pearl button." Why don't they look under the bureau?

The last Kansas legislature is nothing to brag over, but down in Oklahoma the Democratic legislature is a sure cure for insomnia.

The result of the Farmer's Alliance is that the farmer gets a good deal more "jam" at the picnic than he does on his table at home.

Governor Humphrey scratched D. R. Anthony back. D. R. Anthony hasn't gained much by measuring finger-nails with the executive.

"Humph," said a western farmer as he surveyed Ingalls' long wavy hair, "I'd like to know how he could fight a prairie-fire with that."

Senator Rusk by a careful administrator of reticence to himself, will probably be convalescent enough by next February to cast his vote for Ingalls.

One of the most serious omissions of the apostles of despair, is that they never attributed Senator Ingalls' ready repartee to the proximity of his mouth to his ears.

"Grasshopper Christians" is the name given by a Methodist preacher to people who, as it expresses it, "are on the jump in revival times and hide away the rest of the year."

A vote was taken on a train enroute to the Topeka reunion the other day. One hundred and sixty-seven were for Humphrey, eleven for Robinson, and they had to go forward into an empty emigrant car to get a small for Willis.

The Pittsburg Herald speaks of Governor Robinson as follows: "Der entsetzlicher Rechtschaffenheit und stets für die Rechte des Volkes eintretend." A great many people in Kansas will find this unanswerable.

Bishop Perkins is not flaunting the bloody shirt at the Democrats in his district. He uses clean calico instead. "When the Democrats went out of power calico was 15 cents. Your wife could get eight yards for \$1.20. That was a Democratic dress. After the Republicans had been in power twenty-five years we had given to the people legislation so that you could buy calico of a better grade for 5 cents a yard."

EASY METHODS OF EDUCATION.

Harper's, for November.

The notion appears to be spreading that there must be some way by which one can get a college education without much personal effort. There are many schemes of education which encourage this idea. If one could only hit upon the right "electives," he could become a scholar with very little study, and without grappling with any of the real difficulties in the way of education. It is not a short-cut we desire, but a road of easy grades, with a locomotive that will pull our train along while we sit in a palace car at ease. The discipline to be obtained by tackling an obstacle and overcoming it, we think of small value. There must be some way of attaining the end of cultivation without much labor. We take readily to proprietary medicines. It is easier to do with these than to exercise ordinary prudence about our health. And we readily believe the doctors when they tell us that we can acquire a new language by the same method by which we can restore bodily vigor; take one small patent-right volume in six easy lessons, without even the necessity of "shaking," and within a few days we shall have done all the work for us, and we only need to absorb. It is pleasing to see how this theory is getting to be universally applied. All knowledge can be put into a kind of pemican, so that we can have it condensed. Everything must be chopped up, epitomized, put in short sentences, and italicized. And we have primers for science, for history, so that we can acquire all the information we need in this world in a few hasty bites. It is an admirable saving of time—saving of time being more important in this generation than the saving of ourselves.

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURING.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The manufacturing situation is a remarkably hopeful one, and a special feature is the starting up, in all sections of the country, of hitherto idle mills. These mills, however, do not belong to one particular industry which is more favored than others, but are cotton mills, woolen mills, iron foundries, glass works, etc. To all alike has begun an era of prosperity.

Of cotton goods mills a number are in course of construction, and information received from manufacturers indicates a very good tone to business. In New Bedford the Bennett corporation has voted to erect a large yarn mill of 50,000 spindles and additions are making to mills in Lowell, Manchester, Fall River and numerous other towns.

Business in woolen and worsted goods is fairly active, and the mills have their full production closely sold up and are running busily. From all sections of the country news of the worsted industry is announced. In a town in Pennsylvania three worsted factories that had been silent for months have been put in operation this week, giving employment to 3,500 people. In Maine several woolen mills that were silent have resumed work and a large woolen mill that has been for some time building near Worcester, will shortly be ready for the machinery. This is a good showing, especially when

it is considered that these are only a few instances of the many that may be mentioned.

The plush industry is also coming to the front, and a large mill to give employment to 1,000 operatives will be erected at Sanford, Me. Massachusetts shoe towns are booming, and more than one can boast of a new one as its latest acquisition. In Ayer a \$15,000 shop will be built. This factory means the erection of sixty dwellings in the town and an increased population of a thousand people. Factories are also building at Brookfield, Webster, Linn and Haverhill. In New Hampshire the industry is flourishing, and live new shops are now building.

Like prosperity is noted in the paper, glass, the hardware and the iron and steel industries of the country. Everywhere new manufacturing industries are springing up, giving employment to thousands.

IRRIGATION.

From the Hutchinson News.

Advises from Washington indicate that the secretary of agriculture is making the necessary arrangements for the investigation into the subject of irrigation, as provided by the law passed by congress, and approved on the 9th of September. Secretary Rusk has already made considerable headway in the organization of his forces. The object of the investigation is "to collect and publish information as to the best methods of cultivating the soil by irrigation." There lies to the east of the mountains a great scope of country rich in soil, but almost barren of vegetation because of an insufficiency of water. For years the theory has been gaining friends, that this eastern slope of the mountain chain can be reclaimed by irrigation, and be made to blossom like a garden. The action of the government will give a wonderful impetus to the investigation and experiments already begun.

The favorite plan of all those proposed for the accomplishment of this undertaking is by taking advantage of the "underflow." This plan was, we believe, originated by Hon. J. W. Gregory, of Garden City, who, at least, has been the most ardent in pushing the claims of the new system. It is claimed, and all the experiments and evidence seem to bear out the assumption, that from the foot-hills of the Rockies eastward the upland is everywhere underlain with a stratum of water-bearing gravel or sand; or rather that through this stratum there flows an undercurrent sufficient to water the surface. It is believed that by various simple devices this underflow may be brought to the surface and utilized. The friends of this plan of irrigation say they make but a moderate claim for it when they assert that sufficient water may be obtained from such sources for all the needs of at least one-half of the surface. If this can be done then the Great American Desert will be enabled to raise grain and fruits to feed a population of ten millions of people. The investigation authorized by congress and now under way will probably demonstrate how well founded are these claims.

Western Kansas, which lies within the semi-arid belt, is directly interested, for in localities adjacent to the Arkansas river, where irrigation is a fixed fact, the results have been of the most satisfying character. Let the irrigation experiments proceed.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

A Guthrie salon has opened its life spiritually.

Don't be a "sooner" in the Arbuckle gold excitement.

Why doesn't Hamlin Sawyer keep us informed of the latest in Stillwater?

The Oklahoma City Times thinks the Choctaw is worth several capitals.

If Bishop Perkins is beaten for congress, Oklahoma will not be in with Clover.

A good many "signs for relief" in Oklahoma would refuse any of that \$4,000.

Somebody is trying to get up an Indian score. Probably too many dream movements.

Most everybody in Reno can tell the Choctaw engine's whistle from the Rock Island's now.

There are renaissanceists in Oklahoma. They are people who would like to re-nature the legislature.

The children of Oklahoma ought to get together and thank the legislature for extending the vacation.

The Oklahoma people have been so busy with the legislature that they have "clear forgot" Kansas politics.

No Oklahoma paper yet takes cotton on subscription. By another year probably, they will have "caught up."

Judge Harvey is said to know more public men than any other man in the territory except Governor Steele.

Some Oklahoma make money by emptying the holes and others lose all they have emptying too many bowls.

If Oklahoma City and Kingfisher's schemes can be called "reciprocity," Jo Peck is the Jim Blaine of Oklahoma.

This time next year the newspapers of Oklahoma will be talking about "rings." They are combines of a larger growth.

Two months ago nobody thought that doctors would be prescribing the legislation of Oklahoma as a cure for rheumatism.

Physicians say that rubbing the nose stimulates the brain. Here is a chance for the Democrats to point with pride to J. G. McCoy.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE

OF

PLUSH · SACQUES · AND · JACKETS!

You will save money by purchasing now. It is impossible to sell them as cheap again. New and stylish cloth wraps. The very latest cut in Reefers, Blazers, Raglans and Newmarkets. Very stylish line of childrens cloaks. All sizes from 3 to 14 years. We offer great bargains in this department.

Ladies and Childrens Plain and Ribbed
Vests and Pants.
All Sizes.

Buy only the Onyx Hosiery. The best made. Sold Exclusively

—AT THE—

White House of Innes & Ross.

Philadelphia Store

POST OFFICE CORNER.

What's the use of paying forty dollars for a SEWING MACHINE? When you can get one for nothing.

During the past week we gave away over three hundred of our handsome Nickle plated hand "Sewing Machines." We have only about seven hundred left, and they won't last very long at this rate.

They are given FREE with purchases to the amount of five dollars in either our Dress goods, Wraps, or Clothing departments.

Parties using them say they prefer these to their regular machines.

Call and see them.

A. KATZ.

Comanches, 328 Apaches, 174 Wichitas, 328 Caddos, 150 Tarrantines, 150 Keechees, 24 Wacos, and 10 Delaware Indians in the Kiowa and Comanche reservations in Oklahoma territory. During the year there have been 180 deaths and 222 births. Many of the Indians are engaged in agriculture, but the drought of this year injured the crops. Of the 7,122,262 acres within their reservation, only 1,445 are under cultivation and 1,326 under fence.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Well, Guess Not.

From the Atchison Champion.

"Is Senator Plumb's silence," asks the Wichita Eagle, "in Kansas this fall to be reckoned among the campaign expenses?" It looks like it.

Homoeopathy Run Mad.

From the Atchison Eagle.

An Atchison man who believes in homoeopathic medicine gives his children poppermint candy to suck when he has the cramps, and then stiches their breath.

Anxious to Work But Nothing to Do.

From the New York Sun.

"By George," said the tramp, "I'm getting discouraged. I ain't been able to get a job at snow shoveling all summer. I think I'll go out of the business and take up lawn mowing for the winter."

Referred to Col. Anthony.